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BOROUGH OF SALTASH

-oOo-

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1970





BOROUGH OF SALTASH

IN THE MATTER, ALONGSIDE, AND OFFICIALS OF THE BOROUGH OF SALTASH

Your sincerely, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review the population of Saltash was 1,142 as compared with 1,137 in 1969. This was an increase of 5 persons or 0.4% in the population. The total for the year 1970 was 1,147. The population of Saltash is shown in the following table:

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The population of Saltash was 1,142 in 1970, an increase of 5 persons on the population of 1,137 in 1969. The population of Saltash is shown in the following table:

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## BOROUGH OF SALTASH

### TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SALTASH

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review the population of No.7 Health Area as estimated on 30th June, 1970 was 53,400. This was an increase of 640 over the total for the corresponding date in 1969. By far the largest part of this growth occurred in the Borough of Saltash where the increase was 480. Smaller increases took place in St. Germans Rural District, Torpoint Urban District and the Borough of Liskeard. In the Liskeard Rural District and Looe Urban District there were small reductions in population.

Live births fell from last years total of 810 to 769, giving a corrected birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of population, some 1.7 per 1,000 above the rate for England and Wales. The rates for still births and for deaths of infants under one year of age were marginally lower than the national rates. Illegitimate births totalled 45 and represented 5.9% of all births, the lowest rate recorded since 1966. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium did not cause any deaths of mothers during 1970.

Deaths totalled 768, an increase of 34 over the figure for 1969. The corrected death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of population was slightly above the national rate of 11.7. Heart disease which caused 40% of all deaths was again the most prevalent cause of death. Various types of cancer caused 20% of all deaths, and strokes were responsible for a further 14%. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death, those affecting the intestine were most numerous, closely followed by cancers of the windpipe and lung, and those involving the stomach. Since in the female the breast is a much more highly developed gland than it is in the male, cancers of this organ are for all practical purposes confined to the female half of the population. From this point of view the impact of breast cancer as a cause of death on the female section of the population is heavier than appears from a cursory glance at the figures of death attributed to this cause. In 1970 there were 16 deaths from this cause, all of them females. Looked at in terms of a rate per 1,000 of the vulnerable female population it advances breast cancer to the unenviable position of being almost as lethal for women as cancer of the lung is for men.

The incidence of notifiable disease was quite low during 1970, when a total of 80 cases was notified. The principal factor contributing to this reduction is the fall in the prevalence of measles which has resulted from the development some few years ago of a new vaccine against this disease. Under the present schedule of protective immunisations this vaccine is now given to children during the second year of life and if parents are co-operative in having their children protected we can fairly confidently hope that measles will largely disappear in the same way that diphtheria, whooping-cough, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis have done. German measles is normally the cause of a trivial illness, so mild in its effect that it is often not recognised as such. For these reasons it has not been included in the list of infectious diseases which must be notified.







There is however one serious effect of this disease. If a woman who is pregnant, and in particular in the first three months of her pregnancy, contracts German measles there is a distinct risk that she will give birth to a child suffering from a variety of physical and mental defects. A vaccine which gives immunity against the German measles virus was made available during 1970, and it was decided that it would be used mainly to give immunity to young females at the beginning of their reproductive life. Vaccination was offered to girls in their 14th year, and by the end of 1970 a total of 309 girls in the Health Area had received this form of protection.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1970 was 8. The incidence was equally divided between males and females, and the total of cases notified was the lowest recorded since I started to accept notifications in 1948. One death of an elderly male aged over 75 years was attributed to the late effects of tuberculosis. Of the 8 new cases notified 5 were persons aged 45 years or more, and of these 4 were aged 65 years and over. This fits in with the pattern of tuberculous infection which has prevailed for some years in which the main impact of this infection falls on persons in middle age and old age. Up to twenty years ago tuberculosis posed a serious, and frequently a lethal threat to young adults, adolescents and children. Today cases are seldom seen amongst these age groups. Much of the credit for this must go to an improvement in general standards of living, and to the protective effects of B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis which since 1954 has been given to children in secondary schools. During 1970 the number of children in the Health Area who were given B.C.G. vaccination was 585.

In the general preface to my Annual Report for 1969 I referred at some length to the increasing burden of pollution which human beings are inflicting on the environment they share with the variety of biological systems which co-exist with them on the earth. From the welter of discussion, argument, protest, precept and prophecy surrounding this subject one fact emerges with ever increasing clarity. It is that man is the real and ultimate source of practically all pollution arising from his power to reproduce at such a rate that it is increasingly beyond the scope of the natural regulators to hold down growth of population. Since to modern man the idea of calling in such regulators as disease, famine or warfare to control and curb population growth is an unacceptable concept, then logically he must seriously dedicate himself to the alternative by promoting, and supporting in all possible ways policies of population control. Because of limited living space, and the need to bring in large quantities of food and raw materials to sustain modern living standards, the problem of over population is nowhere more urgent than in England and Wales, and there is already clear evidence that in certain parts of the country sheer weight of numbers has eroded the quality of life in those localities. This problem if not tackled resolutely and energetically now, may in the not very distant future call for harsh and unpopular measures which will almost certainly impinge on the liberty of the individual.

I would not wish to close this general preface without putting on record my gratitude to Members and Officers of the six County District Councils I serve for the support and understanding they have given me during 1970.

I have the honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

P. J. FOX

Medical Officer of Health.







# SECTION 'A'

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough	8,324 acres
Registrar-General's Estimate of the Resident Population (mid 1970):	19,280
Number of inhabited houses (at 31.3.70)	7,350
Rateable Value (at 31.3.70)	£25,791
Product of Penny (1961) Rating	£1,300

### STAFF

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#### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P.J. FOX,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Health Area Office, West Street, Liskeard, Cornwall.  
Telephone - Liskeard 43373

#### PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. MARTIN,

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

T.M. KELLY

#### CLERK

C.V. BOND (Miss)

#### OPERATIVE

1.1.70 to 10.7.70 D. BATTEN  
7.9.70 to 31.12.70 W.C. DIMMICK

#### Principal Causes of Death at All Ages.

Heart diseases	29
Cancer (all sites)	22
Respiratory diseases	17
Strokes	9

The number of live births over deaths was again large. The number of illegitimate births was 7 which represents a rate of 4.3% of all live births. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death that affecting the breast was most common. Cancer of the lung/bronchus which caused 5 deaths in 1970 was responsible for one death only during the year.

Of those who died during the year 57% had attained or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.







SECTION 'A'

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough:	5,386 acres
Registrar-General's Estimate of the Resident Population (mid 1970):	9,280
Number of Inhabited Houses (at 31.3.71):	3,389
Rateable Value (at 31.3.71):	£328,790
Product of Penny (old) Rate:	£1,308

Vital Statistics for 1970

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births:	79	75	154
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	18.1	17.7	16.0
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still births	3	-	3
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	19.0	12.9	13.0
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	50	53	103
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of population	10.0	12.0	11.7
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age	3	-	3
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.0	16.9	18.0

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages.

Heart disease:	39
Cancer (all sites):	22
Respiratory disease:	17
Stroke:	9

The excess of live births over deaths was again large. The number of illegitimate births was 7 which represents a rate of 4.5% of all live births. Of the defined forms of cancer causing death that affecting the breast was most common. Cancer of the lung/bronchus which caused 6 deaths in 1969 was responsible for one death only during the year.

Of those who died during the year 47% had attained or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.







SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

1. Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority:

These particulars are incorporated at the beginning of the report.

2. Committees:

All Public Health matters are dealt with by the Public Health Committee of the Borough Council.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:

No action under this section was called for during the year.

4. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50:

No action under this section was called for during the year.





## SECTION 'C'

### PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. Water Supply:

##### (a) Quality:

The quality of mains water supplied to the Borough continued to be highly satisfactory. Samples for bacteriological examination were taken regularly by the Public Health Inspector, a total of thirty-six samples being obtained. The Public Health Laboratory Service reports on all these samples were satisfactory.

Two samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from a private water supply in the Borough, one of the samples proving unsatisfactory. Advice was given to the occupier on precautions to be taken.

##### (b) Quantity:

An ample quantity of water continued to be available and no restrictions were placed on its use.

##### (c) Plumbo-Solvency:

The total hardness of mains water is 15, the permanent hardness being 8 and the temporary 7. The water has little or no action on lead and no cases of lead poisoning were reported.

##### (d) Proportion of Population Supplied from Public Water Mains:

Except for one or two isolated dwellings the whole of the Borough is provided with a mains water supply. The proportion of the population supplied by means of stand-pipes is negligible.

#### 2. Drainage:

The Department continued to exercise careful control over the construction of new drainage systems within the Borough, a total of six hundred and twenty-one visits being made for this purpose. Eight hundred and seventy-one separate tests were applied.

#### 3. Sewerage:

No major alterations to the sewerage system were made by the Council during the year. A flow recorder was, however, installed on the main sewer leading to the Salt Mill disposal works enabling daily recordings to be made of the flow of sewage at this point.

#### 4. Sewage Disposal:

No alterations or improvements were made to the Council's sewage disposal facilities during the year and the situation remains critical. On the 11th February, 1970, an informal inquiry into the Council's proposals for a comprehensive sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was undertaken by an engineer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Approval for the scheme was given by the Ministry on the 8th April, 1970. It is anticipated that a very early start will be made on these works which, when completed, should resolve the town's sewerage and sewage disposal problems for many years.

#### 5. Closet Accommodation:

So far as is known no conversions from earth closets to water closets were carried out during the year.





## 6. Public Cleansing:

### (a) Refuse Collection:

Refuse collection in the Borough continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner, two vehicles now being regularly employed for this purpose. A once weekly general collection is made throughout the Borough, with food shops receiving a twice weekly service. The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken, a small annual charge being levied in respect of this.

### (b) Refuse Disposal:

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Salt Mill Tip and every effort is made to comply with Government recommendations in respect of controlled tipping. Regular measures continue to be taken to eradicate insect and rodent pests by chemical means.

### (c) Street Cleansing:

Street cleansing continued to be carried out in a regular and efficient manner. The frequency varies from once daily to once weekly according to the type of street.

### (d) Cesspool Emptying:

The emptying of cesspools is carried out by arrangement with a private firm.

## 7. Public Conveniences:

Male and female public conveniences are provided at:

Alexandra Square Car Park,  
Burraton Sports Field,  
Longstone Park,  
St. Stephens,  
Warfelton Sports field and  
Waterside.

## 8. Public Health Inspection of the area:

The inspection of all districts continued to be carried out regularly by the Public Health Inspector and Technical Assistant, the following specific visits and inspections being made:

Unfit houses (repairable at reasonable cost)	..	..							35
Unfit houses (not repairable at reasonable cost)	..								2
House improvements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		76
Moveable dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5
Confectioners' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3
Fish-fryers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2
Fishmongers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
Greengrocers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
Grocers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		15
Ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		5
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		15
Meat inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		79
Food inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		33
Food complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		6
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		38
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		53
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		11
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		63
Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		42
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		621
Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		4

Carried forward/ 1,126





Brought forward/ 1,126

Sewage disposal .. .. .	13
Refuse disposal .. .. .	4
Offensive odours .. .. .	7
Noise nuisances .. .. .	6
Scrap metal dealers .. .. .	3
Storage of petroleum spirit .. .. .	125
Offensive accumulations .. .. .	25
Vacant land .. .. .	2
Rivers and streams .. .. .	7
Keeping of animals .. .. .	16
Animal boarding establishments .. .. .	1
Waste food boiling plants .. .. .	17
Rodent control .. .. .	113
Insect control .. .. .	37
Infectious diseases .. .. .	3
Burial of the dead .. .. .	2
Oyster fishery .. .. .	174
	<hr/>
	1,681
Other visits (unclassified)	278
	<hr/>
	1,959
	<hr/>

#### 9. Factories Act, 1961:

Co-operation continued to be maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories in the exercise of the provisions of this Act.

The following table gives the number of factories in the Borough and details of inspections made.

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	0	0	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	22	0	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	16	16	0	0
	38	38	0	0

#### 10. Outworkers:

Three outworkers were notified in the August list, all of them being employed in the manufacture of wearing apparel. No instances of work being carried out in unwholesome premises were discovered.





#### 11. Offices, Shops, etc.:

Fifty-three premises were inspected under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 during the year, a total number of seventy-four visits being made for this purpose. The inspections revealed the following contraventions:

Lack of cleanliness	4
Lack of a thermometer	13
Inadequate lighting	2
Unsuitable sanitary conveniences	2
Inadequate washing facilities	5
No supply of drinking water	1
No proper accommodation for clothing	2
Defective floors, passages or doors	14
Inadequate first aid materials	8
Other contraventions	<u>10</u>
	<u>61</u>

#### 12. Noise:

One complaint concerning excessive noise was made to the Department during the year. The complaint related to noise caused by the rattling of milk bottles and crates in the early morning at premises used for milk distribution. An informal approach to the firm concerned resulted in the abatement of the nuisance.

Considerable concern was also expressed by a number of persons living along the main Liskeard road (A.38) respecting excessive noise caused by large motor vehicles, particularly during the night. The responsibility for controlling noise from motor vehicles rests with the Police and it is hoped that early and effective action will be taken to reduce this very real nuisance.

#### 13. Insect Control:

The Department continued to provide a service for the destruction of insect pests. The following table gives details of treatments carried out:

<u>Type of Infestation</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Fleas	21
Beetles	2
Ants	10
Wasps	12
Woodworm beetles	10
Flies	15
Hornets	5
Cockroaches	6
Other	<u>2</u>
	<u>83</u>

#### 14. Rodent Control:

The control of rodents continued to be carried out on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

During the year five hundred and eighty-seven inspections were made by the Operative, two hundred and thirty-eight infestations being discovered. A successful treatment was carried out in the case of each infestation.





15. Pet Animals Act, 1951:

One shop is registered under this Act.

16. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963:

One establishment is registered under this Act.

17. Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957:

Four premises are registered under this Act.

18. Educational Activities:

No new educational activities were undertaken by the Department during the year.





SECTION 'D'

1. Demolition of Unfit Houses:

(a) Clearance areas:

No houses were dealt with by clearance area procedure.

(b) Individual Unfit Houses:

No individual unfit houses were demolished during the year.

2. Closure of Unfit Houses:

Two houses were closed for the purpose of human habitation during the year.

3. Repair of Unfit Houses:

One house was rendered fit as a result of informal action taken by the Council.

4. Improvement Grants:

(a) Discretionary Grants:

In the period 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971, one discretionary grant, amounting to £546. 6. 2., was paid.

(b) Standard Grants:

In the period 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971, eleven standard grants, amounting in total to £2,002. 3. 1., were paid.

5. New House Construction:

(a) Local Authority:

Fifteen new Council dwellings, all of them one bedroom bungalows for elderly people, were completed during the year. In addition, the Council purchased seven three bedroom houses on private housing estates, two of these being used for the housing of industrial key workers and the remainder for general housing purposes.

(b) Private:

One hundred and ninety-three private dwellings were erected in the Borough during the year.





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD1. Milk:

Milk supplied to the town continued to be obtained from several private producers and from a large pasteurising establishment. The supervision of the production of milk on farms continued to be in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The pasteurising establishment is inspected and controlled by officers of the County Council.

Twelve samples of bulk milk were taken by officers of the County Council from local producers and examined for *Brucella abortus*. Only one of these samples was positive and in this case further samples were taken from the individual animals in the herd concerned. All the samples subsequently gave negative results on culture.

2. Meat:(a) Slaughterhouses:

One slaughterhouse is licensed in the Borough. The building complies with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and is maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(b) Slaughtermen:

Four men are licensed to slaughter animals.

(c) Meat Inspection:

All animals slaughtered were inspected according to the method and criteria of meat inspection laid down by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspections made during the year:

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	134	0	0	0	0	0
Number inspected	134	0	0	0	0	0

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT  
TUBERCULOSIS AND  
CYSTICERCOSIS:

Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	50	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	37	0	0	0	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:

Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0





	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3. Ice-cream:

Twenty-three premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the storage and sale of ice-cream and one for the manufacture of ice-cream.

Six samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, the results being satisfactory in each case.

### 4. Shellfish:

Co-operation was maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Truro Public Health Laboratory in their investigations into the condition of oysters dredged from the River Lynher. The Department carried out 174 visits in connection with the fishery and samples of oysters were taken on 65 occasions.

### 5. Other foods:

The following food-stuffs were inspected, found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered voluntarily:

	lbs.	ozs.
Canned vegetables	228	2
" fruit	1,011	8
" meat	268	5
" milk, cream, etc.	20	14
" puddings	35	15
Preserves	2	4
Canned fish	35	4
Frozen fish	17	0
" meat	19	0
" pastry	5	4
" vegetables	2	10
Ice-cream	246	1
	<u>1,892</u>	<u>3</u>

During the previous year (1969) the amount of food found to be unfit (other than meat at the Slaughterhouse) was 976 lbs. 11 ozs. There was thus an increase during the year under review of 915 lbs. 8 ozs.





## 6. Food Complaints:

Six food complaints were investigated by the Department during the year. They concerned:

Mouldy bread	- 2 cases
Meat pie containing foreign matter	- 1 case
Mouldy meat pie	- 1 case
Cereals containing foreign matter	- 1 case
Unfit fresh meat	- 1 case

In the case of the complaints concerning mouldy bread, a meat pie containing foreign matter and a mouldy meat pie, warning letters were sent to the persons responsible. In the case of the cereals alleged to contain foreign matter, examination by the Public Analyst revealed that the substance was in fact a normal product of the manufacturing process and no further action was taken. The complaint relating to unfit meat concerned a consignment of beef delivered to a local school canteen which, on examination, was found to be unfit for human consumption. A similar complaint had been lodged in the previous year concerning the same suppliers and the Council decided to institute proceedings. A conviction was subsequently secured, the defendant being fined £25 plus costs.

## 7. Food Premises:

(a) The number of food premises in the area by type of business are as follows:

Grocers	16
Bakers	1
Butchers	6
Cafes and restaurants	5
Fish fryers	3
Fishmongers	1
Greengrocers	6
Dairies	1
Distributors of milk	14
Licensed premises	10
Confectioners	4

(b) The number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16:

### (i) Ice cream:

Grocers	14
Confectioners	2
Mixed premises	<u>5</u>
	21
	<u>=</u>

### (ii) Other:

Butchers (sausage making)	3
Fish-fryers	3
	<u>6</u>
	<u>=</u>

## 8. Method and Disposal of Unfit Food:

Unfit food continues to be disposed of by burial at the Salt Mill Tip. Meat found to be unfit at the Slaughterhouse is removed and destroyed by the Department.

## 9. Food Poisoning Outbreaks:

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning reported during the year.



## SECTION "F"

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

#### 1. Notifiable Disease (Other than tuberculosis)

During 1970 the prevalence of this group of diseases was light. A total of 21 cases was notified as compared with 61 cases in 1969. Of the moderately serious types of notifiable disease there were 3 cases of infective jaundice and 1 case of meningitis.

The following are details of cases and case rates:-

Rate per 1,000 of population.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7</u>
Scarlet fever	10	1.08	0.41
Measles	7	0.75	0.84
Infective jaundice	3	0.32	0.06
Meningitis	1	0.11	0.02

#### 2. Tuberculosis

The prevalence of this disease as indicated by new cases notified was less during 1970 than in the preceding year. Three new cases, all involving the respiratory tract, were notified during the year.

The following are details of new cases and case rates:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 4	-	-
5 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 44	1	1
45 - 64	-	-
65 - 74	-	1
75 and over	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Rate per 1,000 of population

	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7</u>
New cases	0.32	0.15
All known cases	2.48	1.92

At the end of 1970 there were 18 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis, and 5 known cases of other forms of tuberculosis residing in the Borough.





APPENDIX 1.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1970

DISEASE	ST.						HEALTH
	GERMANS	LISKEARD	SALTASH	TORPOINT	LISKEARD	LOOE	AREA
	R.D.	R.D.	M.B.	U.D.	M.B.	U.D.	NO. 7.
Heart disease	92	84	39	25	46	23	309
Cancer (all sites)	41	43	22	18	14	17	155
Stroke	30	22	9	13	26	8	108
Respiratory disease	23	19	17	2	8	4	73
Circulatory disease	14	4	3	-	3	6	30
Digestive disease	5	3	2	1	1	1	13
Accidents	3	5	1	-	-	4	13
Genito-urinary disease	7	2	1	1	-	1	12

APPENDIX 2.

TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1970

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST.						HEALTH
	GERMANS	LISKEARD	SALTASH	TORPOINT	LISKEARD	LOOE	AREA
	R.D.	R.D.	M.B.	U.D.	M.B.	U.D.	NO. 7.
Ischaemic heart disease	75	72	31	18	42	15	253
Hypertensive disease	4	2	-	1	1	-	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.	3	1	-	-	1	1	6
Other heart disease	10	9	8	6	2	7	42
Cancer of intestine	9	4	3	4	2	1	23
Cancer of Lung/bronchus	4	7	1	3	1	6	22
Cancer of stomach	4	3	5	3	2	2	19
Cancer of breast	2	4	6	3	-	1	16
Cancer of uterus	2	3	2	3	1	1	12
Other cancers	20	22	5	2	8	6	63

APPENDIX 3.

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970

DISTRICT	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 YEARS	ALL
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	AND OVER	AGES
ST. GERMANS R.D.	5	-	6	46	70	110	237
LISKEARD R.D.	3	1	5	47	50	86	192
SALTASH M.B.	3	-	2	21	29	48	103
TORPOINT U.D.	-	-	2	13	19	28	62
LISKEARD M.B.	2	-	1	14	21	64	102
LOOE U.D.	1	-	2	14	24	31	72
HEALTH AREA	14	1	18	155	213	367	768
NO. 7.							





APPENDIX 4.TUBERCULOSISNEW CASES IN NO. 7 HEALTH AREA - 1970

<u>AGE GROUPS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
0 - 4 years	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	1	1
25 - 44 years	1	1	2
45 - 64 years	-	1	1
65 years and over	3	1	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
New case rate per 1,000 of population.	0.075	0.075	0.150

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES IN COUNTY DISTRICTS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7 - 1970

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>	<u>ALL KNOWN CASES</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
ST. GERMAN'S R.D.	0.13	1.44	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.07	1.75	-
SALTASH M.B.	0.32	2.48	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.32	1.44	0.16
LISKEARD M.B.	-	3.67	-
LOOE U.D.	-	2.23	-
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.15	1.92	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.13	2.31	0.04

APPENDIX 5.CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUSDEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1970.

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
45 - 54 years	1	-	1
55 - 64 years	3	-	3
65 - 74 years	14	2	16
75 and over	1	1	2
	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>22</u>

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1970

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
HEALTH AREA NO.7	0.356	0.056	0.412
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.360	0.123	0.483
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.508	0.109	0.617









